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Bridlington, Octob. 15.

YEsterday, at 12 of the Clock, begun a very great storm, as hath not been known in many years, which lasted till 3 with great violence. There were about 20 Sail of Light Ships at Anchor in this Bay, several of them were driven from their Anchors, and one forced athore two miles to the Southward of this place, where she was broken in pieces, though the Men were all saved.

Naples, Sept. 28. From *Reggio* we have Letters which inform us, That the 12th instant the *French* Fleet returned to *Messina*, their Land Forces being retired to *Taormina*, and the Neighbouring places; the cause of this sudden retreat is said to be the discovery made by the Governor of *Siracusa*, of the intelligence the *French* had within that City, before which their Fleet lay several days, firing a great many Guns into the Town, which was not wanting to answer them; and we are told that two or three of the *French* Men of War received considerable damage thereby. At *Messina* 16 Galleys and 10 Men of War are preparing to return to *Thoulon* to fetch a fresh supply of Provisions from thence, of which, as they tell us, they begin to be in some scarcity at *Messina*.

Vienna, Octob. 10. Their Imperial Majesties continue at *Laxemburg*, from whence they go to morrow to *Newstadt*, and are expected here against the Feast of *Theresia*. It is said that a considerable sum of Money is remitted hither from *Spain* for the making of Leavies against Spring. From *Laschaw* in *Hungary* we have an account that above an hundred Officers lay sick there, and among others General *Schmidt* and Count *Pulfi*.

Copenhagen, Octob. 12. The last account we have from *Schonen is*, That the King of *Sueden* having only withdrawn his Troops from *Christianstadt* to amuse us, was returned thither again, and had closely blocked up the place, having sent part of his Army towards *Norway*, to be employed against the Sieur *Guldenlieu*. Our great Ships come daily home to be laid up; but the Sieur *Fuels* continues with a Squadron of the highest Ships upon the Coast of *Sueden*, giving a great allarm to all the Maritime Countries. We have advice that our King arrived on *Thursday* last on the Isle of *Rugen*, and that his Forces consisted in 8 or 9000 Men, which exceeded those of Count *Coningsmarke* in number. The Queen has been extream ill these few days past, insomuch that it was thought fit to send an Express to the King to give him an account of it. This morning sailed a Dutch Fleet of Merchant Ship bound for *Holland*. We just now hear that Admiral *Fuels* is come with his Fleet into the *Sound*.

Stralsond, Septemb. 30. Nothing of moment passes in the Isle of *Rugen*, the *Danes* continuing close in their retrenchments. The 28 instant the Count *Coningsmarke* marched all night, to see if the Enemy might be attacked on the side of the Sea, but it was found impossible to march in the night with the Cavalry over the *Downs*, where there is no beaten way. Yesterday we received certain advice from *Wolgast* and *Anclam*, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* had assisted the King of *Denmark* with 1400 Horse, and that the King in exchange furnishes his Electoral Highness with the like number of Foot. In the mean time the Count *Coningsmarke* fortifies the Fort called *New Scans*. Yesterday the said Count received Letters from *Stetin*, which give an account of the great Union there is between the Burghers and the Garison, of considerable advantages by them gained in several Sallies they had made, and of several brave Officers both of Horse and Foot having been killed. The Burghers in the said Letters pray Count *Coningsmarke* to let them know the certainty as to the succour they are to expect from the Army in *Livonia*, assuring him that whatever advice they receive from him concerning it, they will not change the resolution they have taken to defend the place to the last extremity; and that having lost their Churches, Houses and Goods, which are ruined and destroyed by the Enemies Cannon and Bombes, they will not be sparing of their Persons in the defence of the Place: adding, that if they were assured of relief, they would, the more to harass the Enemy and ruine their Army, make vigorous Sallies, which they had of late forborn to manage the Garison in, it being very much weakened; but if not, they would for the same reason continue to forbear them. The Count of *Coningsmarke* sent back the same day the person that brought those advices, with such Letters as he had received from the King of *Sweden*, and from *Livonia*, which will certainly give great encouragement to the Besieged, who have hitherto given so great an example of constancy and fidelity to their Prince in the vigorous defence they have made.

From the Camp before Stetin, *Octob.* 15. Since our last of the 8th instant, we have been busied in laying a Gallery over the Ditch, and to pass the same, which we have not as yet been able to accomplish through the great resistance of the Besieged. This morning we sprang a Mine under a Ravelin near the *Holy Ghost Gate*, which did considerable execution. The ill weather comes in apace, and very much incommodes us; but hope a short time will put an end to this troublesome Siege.

Hamburgh, Octob. 19. The King of *Denmark* being returned with fresh Troops to *Rugen*, and having in all an Army of 10 or 11000 men, it seems the Count *Coningsmarke* having held a Council of War, resolved to yeild to the Force of the Enemy, and to quit the said Isle, as he accordingly did, leaving only a strong Garison in the Fort called the *Fehr Scans*, and passed over to *Stralsond*, near which place he was encamped when our last Letters came from thence. There are Letters which speak as if Count *Coningsmarke* had not quitted *Rugen*, but in order to execute some design of importance which he had in hand; what it is we must leave to time to discover. The ill weather begins to make the Siege of *Stetin* more troublesome than heretofore. The *Lunenburgs* are advanced the farthest on their side, the Letters from the Camp of the 15th said, that they had prepared